Ukrainian Grammar Guide

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Senior Missionary Training Center

Instructions to Language Tutors and Missionaries

The objective of the language tutoring program for senior missionaries is to enable them, and others, to begin communicating meaningfully as early as possible in their mission language. In order to help accomplish this objective, this grammar guide provides a focus on only the most basic grammatical structures of the language for those who are studying the language for the first time. By limiting the focus of the missionaries to the basic concepts outlined in this guide, seniors will be able to concentrate their energy and attention on doing a few things very well, rather than trying to cover everything. The content of this guide has been prepared to enable seniors to communicate the following in their mission language:

- Asking about and Expressing a State of Being
- Asking about and Expressing Possession
- Asking about and Describing Objects and People
- Asking about and Expressing Desire, Need, Preference, Ability, and Intention
- Asking about and Describing Simple Actions and Events
- Asking and Answering Questions of Time, Place and Purpose
- Narrating Simple Experiences and Stories

The lessons are designed to insure that the missionaries can communicate each of the above concepts under the following three conditions:

1) using both questions and answers
2) in the simplest forms of the present, past, and future
3) in both the affirmative and the negative

Lesson sequence to be followed: It is recommended that the grammar lessons be studied in the sequence that they appear in this guide. Missionaries may refer to the designated language text for further explanations on any of the points of grammar as they move through this guide.

Teach and practice from the visual displays: Use the visual displays in this document for practice during tutoring sessions. They are designed to provide a "visual connection" between tutor and learner, especially when on the telephone. The visual nature of the displays is intended to eliminate much of the need for grammar rules, by "showing" rather than "explaining".

Refer when necessary to the language text: For each lesson in this document, missionaries and tutors may refer to the designated language text whenever necessary to answer questions they may have regarding the grammar, and should continue to refer to it once they are in the field.

Pace for moving through this grammar guide: There is no need to move too quickly through the lessons. Time should be spent on building confidence in using the structures in each lesson before moving on. Spend the necessary time increasing vocabulary and reviewing previous lessons before moving too quickly ahead. The lessons will build on each other as you move through the sequence.

Use a variety of activities: It is not necessary to cover a "new lesson" in each tutoring session. Missionaries will gain more confidence when they are given the opportunity to participate in a variety of activities on the same principle. This will more likely insure that they are not only mastering concepts and structures as they go, but that they have ample opportunity to review and maintain their confidence in all past lesson material. Tutors should plan and conduct many "communicative" language-type activities as part of their tutoring, including the performance of "tasks", which are studied separately.

Speak the language: Speak the language at every opportunity. An explanation here and there may be necessary in English, but missionaries need ample opportunity to "see themselves communicating in the language". This will build their confidence more than anything else. Tutors should limit their own use of the language to the structures and vocabulary that the missionaries have learned up to that point, so as to increase the likelihood of their success in listening and responding in the language during tutoring sessions.

Organize note-taking: When missionaries have questions on particular grammatical structures, they should write any notes in the margins of the text or on the visual display sheets of this document where that particular principle is located. By doing so, their notes will be automatically organized for future reference, because they will be written on the pages which deal with that principle.

Use a pocket notebook for vocabulary: Vocabulary items should be written in an organized way in a small, pocket-sized notebook, which can be carried with them for easy reference while speaking the language. Keep two separate lists for easy access; one of verbs, and the other for general vocabulary items. For example, keep a list of verbs in the front of the notebook, and a list of all other vocabulary items in the back. Write in the language on the left side of the page, with the English equivalent on the right side. This makes for easy review by covering either one or the other side of the list.

Use vocabulary notebook for review: Not having easy access to one's notes is one of the most frustrating hindrances of note taking, and thus of systematic review. By using the vocabulary notebooks, missionaries can be much more successful in their review because they can always be working from a current, up-to-date list. Be selective at first. Don't try to remember or write everything down. Select those vocabulary items / verbs that you will use most frequently and build from there.

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1. Overview of The Language

Parts of Speech:

Before we begin learning Ukrainian it may be helpful to review some of the basic parts of English, called the parts of speech. You may or may not remember all these terms from school, but let's take some time to review them now, as they are critical to understanding and using the Ukrainian language.

Noun: Nouns are usually one of the following: person, place or thing. In English, nouns are marked with **articles** 'a' or 'the' (Ex. *the* gospel or *a* book). Nouns can also be made **plural** by adding ':s' or ':es' to the word (ex. book; book*s*, box; box*es*). There are no articles in the Ukrainian language.

Pronoun: Pronouns take the place of nouns. There are also two types of Pronouns: Demonstrative Pronouns take the place of Common Nouns and Personal Pronouns take the place of Personal Proper Names. (Ex. Jim bought *the book.* → He bought *that*.)

Demonstrative Pronouns	**Personal Pronouns**
This, That	I, Me, We, Us
These, Those	You, You (plural)
	He, She, It
	They

Adjective: Adjectives describe nouns. (Ex. *smart, funny, red, green, big, small*, etc…), they make communication more expressive. In English they usually occur between articles and nouns.

Ex: the truck, the big blue truck
[article][noun] [article][adjective][adjective][noun]

Preposition: Prepositions tell us where something is happening. (Ex: *at, above, below, among, to, around, between*, etc…), they are sometimes called "place words". In most languages prepositions are used to add extra information about the sentence. Prepositions can be used to make sentences very detailed. *(Ex: John kicked the ball <u>to</u> the boys <u>by</u> the tree <u>on</u> the hill <u>under</u> the bright blue sky).*

Verb: Verbs express an action of a noun/ pronoun. Sometimes they are called "action words." (Ex. *jump, run, kick*, etc…)

-Ukrainian verbs "require" cases; meaning they put the noun receiving the action from the verb into a case. We will talk more about cases in the "Cases overview" section of this Grammar Guide.

-There are two kinds of verbs in Ukrainian: **Perfective** and **Imperfective**. We will not discuss in depth the meaning/difference of these kinds of verbs, but in general, perfective verbs have a "complete" or "perfect" action (ex: *I ate the apple)* . Imperfective verbs have a meaning of repetive action or an action that is happing at the moment (ex: *I was eating an apple, I'm eating an apple, I will eat an apple*).

-You will notice that there are different words in the Grammar and Task manuals that mean the same thing in English. Please note the abbreviations next to the words: [perf] for perfective and [impf] for imperfective verbs. It is wise, when memorizing verbs, to learn both the imperfective and perfective forms.

-Verbs can also change **tense** in English by adding ":ed," ":ing," or an auxiliary verb like "will." **Tense** tells you when the action happens. There are 4 tenses in Ukrainian: past, present, future, and imperative (command) tense.

Present tense	John kicks the ball.
Past tense	John kicked the ball.
Future tense	John will kick the ball.
Imperative tense	John, kick the ball!

Subject: The subject is the noun "doing" the verb, or the **who** of the sentence. To find the Subject in a sentence, ask the question, "*who* is verb:ing?"

Direct Object: The direct object is the noun that is being acted upon, or the **what** of the sentence. To find the direct object in a sentence, ask the question, "*what* is being verb:ed?" The direct object fulfills the action of the verb.

Indirect Object: The indirect object is the noun that is receiving the action from the verb or the **where** of the sentence. To find the indirect object in a sentence, ask the question, "*to where* is the verb acting?"

Ex. Bill taught a lesson to the child. Bill taught the child a lesson.
[Subject] [Direct Object] [Indirect Object] [Subject] [Indirect Object] [Direct Object]

Miscellaneous points of note:

Roots, prefixes and Endings:

Root: Every word in Ukrainian has a basic *root* that anchors it as it passes through the many tenses, cases, and genders. Learning to find these roots is essential to learning the Ukrainian language.

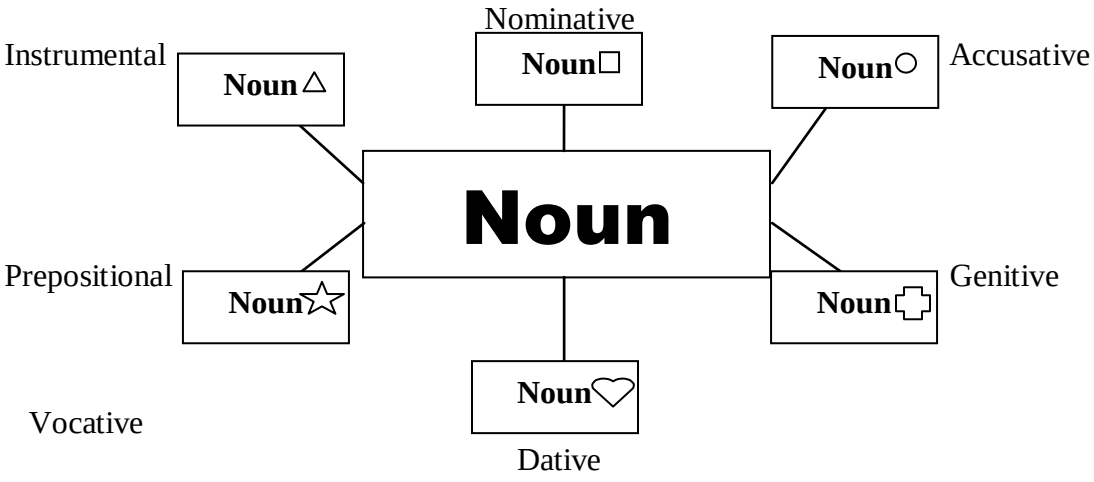
Ending: Attached to the root will always be an *ending* of some kind. Word endings are the way we find our way around in Ukrainian. It is how we recognize what part of speech a word is, which tense it is in, which gender, which case, and if it is plural or singular. Each part of speech has a specific ending that will be discussed later.

Prefix: A *prefix* is a small, two or three letter word that can be attached to the front of a word. A prefix can indicate a perfective verb, direction, shape/size, etc. Prefixes are very useful because they allow us to be very expressive without using many words at all.

Ex: **писат** (root)
писати [verb]
на**писат**и [perfective verb]
на**писан**ий [adjective, masculine, singular]
на**писан**о [adverb]

Case Overview

1. **Functions of the cases:**
   Nominative – subject or dictionary form
   Accusative – direct object, receiving an action
   Genitive- possession
   Dative- indirect option (give <u>to</u> someone)
   Prepositional- location, talk <u>about</u> someone; usually requires a preposition.
   Vocative – addressing to someone or something
2. **Verbs requiring a case**
3. **Prepositions requiring a case**



Example:
<u>Angela□ spoke with Rich△ about Rodrigo☆ and sent the Book○ of Mormon✚ to Marcel♡</u>

2. Alphabet and Basic Pronunciation - Part 1

LETTER	SOUND	PRONUNCIATION
А	*Always "**A**" as in father, park.*	***ah***
Б	*Always "**B**" as in baby, bark.*	***beh***
В	*Always "**V**" as in Victor, volume.*	***veh***
Г	*Sounds like "**H**" as in perhaps, hidden.*	***heh***
Ґ	*Always "**G**" as in get, giggle.*	***geh***
Д	*An English **"D"** pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the front teeth. Kind of like the second "d" in doodle.*	***deh***
Е	*Always "**eh**" as in end, met.*	***eh***
Є	*Sounds like "**ye**" as in yes, yet.*	***yeh***
Ж	*Sounds like "**zh**" as in pleasure, measure.*	***zheh***
З	*Always "**Z**" as in zone, zombee.*	***zeh***
И	*Pronounced approximately like "**i**" as in bit, tin.*	***yh***
І	*Sounds like "**ee**"as in beet, meet.*	***ee***
Ї	*Sounds like "**yee**" as in yeast, year.*	***yee***
Й	*Always like "**Y**" as in play*	***yot***
К	*Always "**K**" as in sketch, sky, however it does not have as much airflow as English.*	***kah***
Л	*Approximately like "**L**" as in table, hall. The tip of the tongue touches the upper teeth (or in some speakers the lower).*	***el***

М	*Always "**M**" as in mommy, mandate.*	***em***
Н	*Pronounced as an"**N**" with the tip of the tongue against the front teeth as in ninny, Nancy.*	***en***
О	*Sounds like "**O**" as in short, abort.* *- pronounced with greater lip rounding like one short sound.*	***oh***
П	*Approximately like "**P**" as in spot, sputter.* *- does not have as much airflow as English.*	***peh***
Р	*Pronounced like a Spanish or Italian "R."* *- trilled with the tip of the tongue.*	**err**
С	*Approximately like "**S**" as in so, salt.*	**es**
Т	*Like a "**T**" pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the front teeth(not against the upper gum as in English) and it does not have as much airflow as English.*	***teh***
У	*Sounds like "**oo**" as in boot, soon.* *- pronounced with greater lip rounding.*	***oo***
Ф	*Sounds like "**F**" as in fiddle, quaffle.*	***ef***
Х	*Does not occur in English, but is very close to the sound in a word Bach.*	***khah***
Ц	*Sound approximately like "**ts**" as in bits, pizza.* *- pronounced as one unit.*	***tseh***
Ч	*Sound approximately like "**ch**" as in much, church.*	***cheh***
Ш	*Sound approximately like "**sh**" as in hush, shoes.*	***shah***
Щ	*Sound approximately like "**shch**" as in fresh cheese.* *- pronounced as one unit.*	***shchah***
Ю	*Pronounced like "**yoo**" as in Utah, universe.*	***yoo***
Я	*Pronounced like "**ya**" as in yard, yawn.*	***yah***
Ь	*The name of this letter means "soft sign". It softens consonants.*	***mYAkyi znak***

The Cyrillic Alphabet – Print

А а	І і	Т т
Б б	Ї ї	У у
В в	Й й	Ф ф
Г г	К к	Х х
Ґ ґ	Л л	Ц ц
Д д	М м	Ч ч
Е е	Н н	Ш ш
Є є	О о	Щ щ
Ж ж	П п	Ю ю
З з	Р р	Я я
И и	С с	Ь ь

The Cyrillic Alphabet- Script

А а	Й й	Т т
Б б	І і	У у
В в	Ї ї	Ф ф
Г г	К к	Х х
Ґ ґ	Л л	Ц ц
Д д	М м	Ч ч
Е е	Н н	Ш ш
Є є	О о	Щ щ
Ж ж	П п	Ю ю
З з	Р р	Я я
И и	С с	Ь ь

Alphabet and Basic Pronunciation - Part 2

1) There are 10 Ukrainian vowels, organized on the following chart in hard and soft pairs.

English Vowels
A
E
I
O
U

Ukrainian Vowels	
Hard	Soft
А а	**Я я**
Е е	**Є є**
І і	**Ї ї**
У у	**Ю ю**
И и, О о	

2) Three Ukrainian consonants look and sound almost identical to the English equivalents, but without aspiration (K and T).
К к, М м, Т т
Read the examples given below.

мама	**мет**	**ту**	**мі**	**ямі**
атомік	**ю**	**му**	**міт**	**які**
стім	**юта**	**кук**	**ті**	**ят**
іт	***к'ют**	**тум**	**кі**	**йо йо**
ком	**м'ют**	**кот**	**тайм**	**йок**

* The apostrophe (') is used with these 4 letters **я**, **ю, є** to make the preceding consonant sound harsher. Without it, the preceding consonant would sound softer.

3) Three Ukrainian consonants look similar to and sound identical to the English equivalents, except for **д** that is pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the front teeth.

Б б, Д д, З з

Read the examples given below

бед	**бай**	**к'юба**	**бам**	**к'юб**
Еді	**так**	**сода**	**бім**	**ятз**
моб	**бол**	**дід**	**тіз**	**Діма**
дебі	**баді**	**робот**	**дор**	**бет**
дорз	**дед**	**бік**	**код**	**бан**
ізі	**дедз**	**байк**	**таб**	**есюм**

4) Five Ukrainian consonants look like their English equivalents, but have totally different sounds

В в, Н н, Р р, С с, Х х

Read the examples given below

ран	**ні**	**К'юба**	**яда яда**	**Ганна**
сан	**банана**	**нобл**	**ярд**	**Борис**
Ах	**ринс**	**крос**	**Роза**	**Марина**
Бах	**бірд**	**систер**	**кіоск**	**Катерина**
рест	**краст**	**Рік**	**сода**	**Вікторія**

5) There are ten remaining Ukrainian consonants.

Г г, Ґ ґ, Ж ж, Л л, П п, Ф ф, Ц ц, Ч ч, Ш ш, Щ щ

Read the examples given below

Солт Лейк Ситі	**Шакíл Онíл**	**полісмéн**	**Жéня**	**Мíша**
Прóво	**цемéнт**	**фріз**	**Петрó**	**Галина**
Лу Ґéриґ	**Éлвіс**	**Джéрі Лýіс**	**Чікáго**	**футбóл**
Джóзеф Сміт	**президéнт**	**Гóрдон Хінклі**	**телевíзор**	**фотогрáфія**

3. <u>**Introduction to Cases**</u> – Part 1

In Ukrainian, every noun (including pronouns) must be in a case.

WHAT IS A CASE? A case indicates the role of the noun in a sentence.

HOW IS A CASE SHOWN? The ending of a noun will change according to the case it is in.

HOW ARE CASES USED?

Example:

"<u>Joseph</u> reads the <u>book</u>."

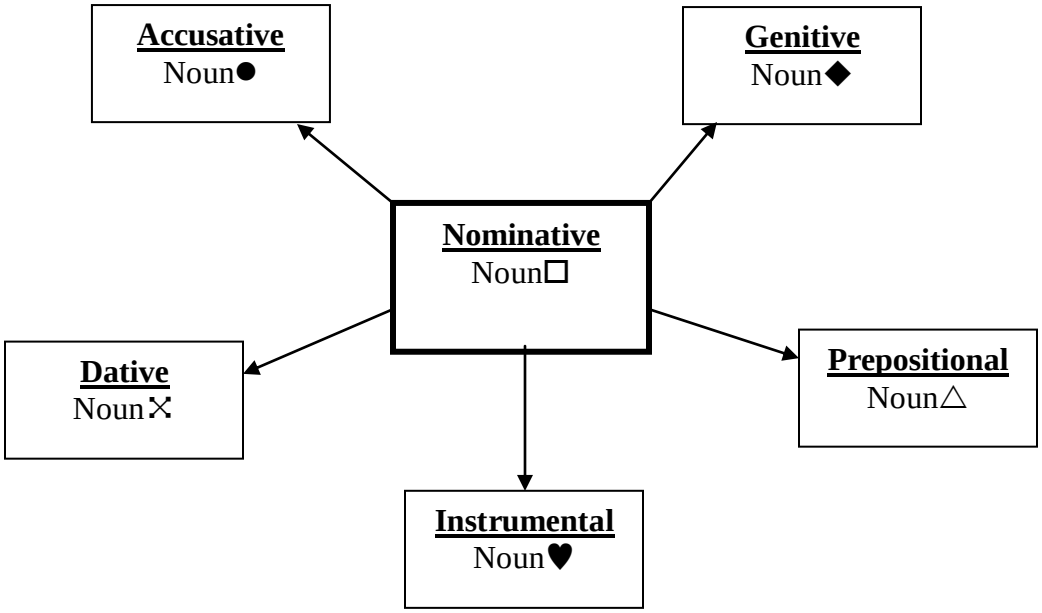
In Ukrainian, both nouns (Joseph, book) have to be put into a case to show what is happening to each of them. It would look something like this:

"<u>Joseph□</u> reads the <u>book●</u>."

Because of the case endings on 'Joseph' and 'book', the order of the sentence can be changed and it will still make sense.

Ex: "<u>Joseph□</u> <u>book●</u> reads."
"<u>Book●</u> reads <u>Joseph□</u>."
"Reads <u>book●</u> <u>Joseph□</u>."

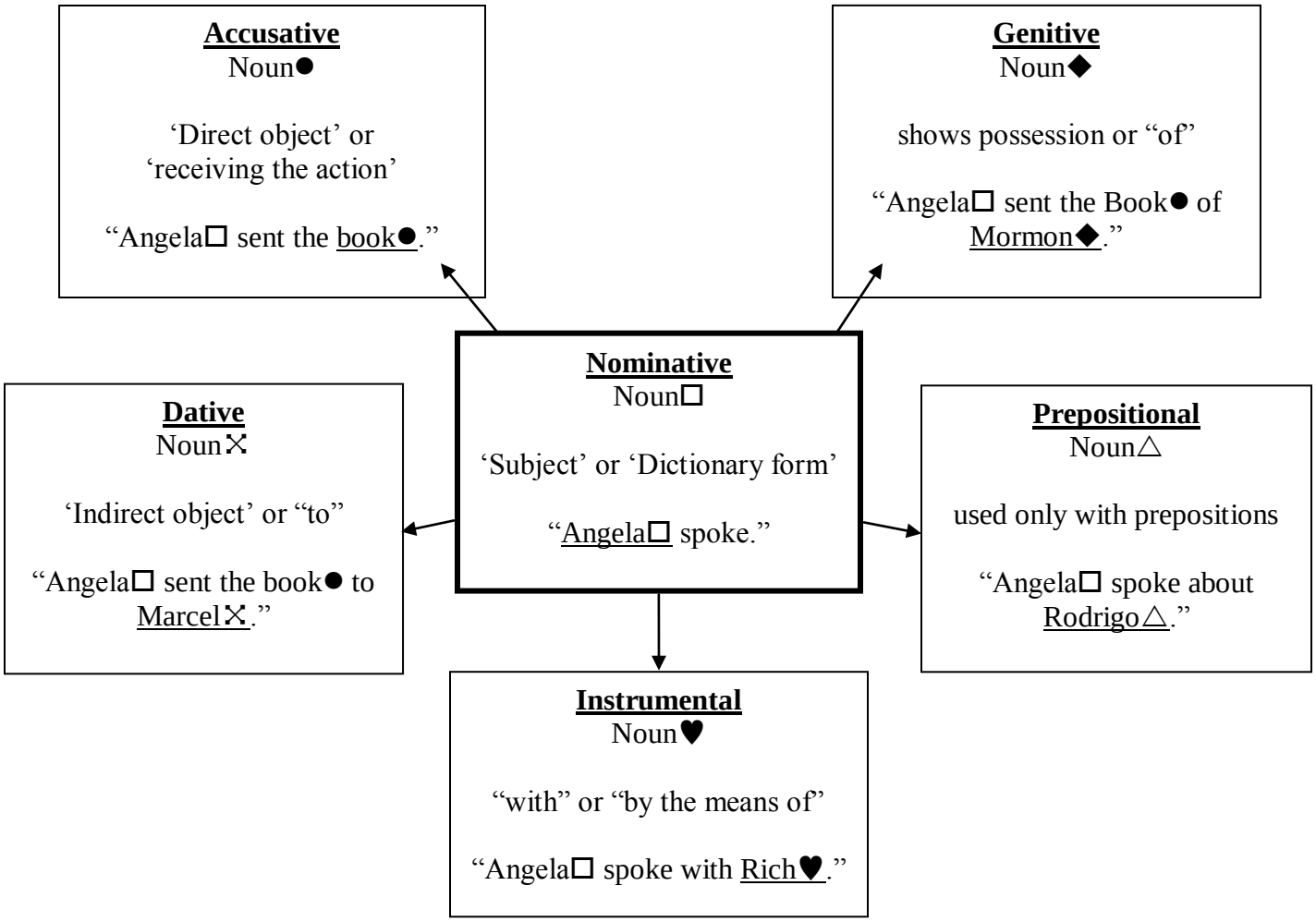
In Ukrainian there are seven cases. Every noun (and pronoun) MUST be in a case.



Introduction to Cases – Part 2

Cases indicate the role of the noun in a sentence.

Angela□ spoke with Rich♥ about Rodrigo△ and sent the Book● of Mormon◆ to Marcel⤫.



Father□ in Heaven△ loves us●. Every person□ on earth△ is a child□ of God◆. Because God□ loves us●, He□ reveals truth● to prophets⤫. Then the prophets□ teach us●. If we□ accept the teachings● of the prophets◆, and live righteously, we□ can return to the presence⤫ of God◆ and live with him♥ and our families♥ forever. God□ also gave the Book● of Mormon◆ to us⤫. With the scriptures♥ and the guidance♥ of the Spirit◆, we□

can understand the principles● of the Gospel◆ taught in the Book△ of Mormon◆. These principles□ will bless us● in our lives△ and will increase our understanding● about God△.

Common Ukrainian Noun Endings *(See your "Ukrainian Case Charts" for more.)*

Singular	MASCULINE	NEUTER	FEMININE
Nominative	/	**о**	**а**
Accusative inanimate	/	**о**	**у**
Accusative animate	**а**	**а**	**у**
Genitive	**а/у**	**а**	**и**
Locative	**і**	**і**	**і**
Dative	**у/ові**	**у**	**і**
Instrumental	**ом**	**ом**	**ою**

4.

4. Asking about and Expressing a "State of Being" (part 1)

- Use personal pronouns to express a "State of Being" with nouns, which answer questions of Who and What.

Він	**Місіонер**
He (is)	*a missionary*

Personal Pronouns

Singular		Plural	
Я	*I*	**Ми**	*We*
Ти	*You*	**Ви**	*You*
Він	*He*	**Вони**	*They*
Воно	*It*		
Вона	*She*		

or

Demonstrative Pronouns

Це	*this*

Nouns

Кто? (Who?)

Місіонер	(m)	*missionary*
Місіонерка	(f)	
Місіонери	(pl)	*missionaries*
Старійшина		*elder*
Старійшини		*elders*
Брат		*brother*
Сестра		*sister*
Син		*son*
Дочка		*daughter*
Члени Церкви		*members of the Church*
Друзі		*friends*

Что? (What?)

Церква	*Church*
Євангеліє	*Gospel*
Кімната	*Room*
Книга Мормона	*Book of Mormon*

Example:

Q: Хто ***це***? ***Це*** місіонер?
*Who **is this**? **Is this** a missionary?*
A: Так, ***він*** місіонер.
*Yes, **he** is a missionary.*
A: Нет, ***він*** не миссионер. ***Він*** брат Іванов.
*No, **he** is not a missionary. **He** is brother Ivanov.*

Q: Що ***це***?
*What is **this?***
A: ***Це*** Книга Мормона
***This is** the Book of Mormon*

5. Asking About / Expressing a State of Being – Part 1

- Expressing a state of being using personal pronouns and nouns with gender.

Я	**Америка́нець(-ка).**
I	*American.*

Personal Pronouns

Singular		Plural		
Я	*I*	**Ми**	*We*	
Ти *(informal)*	*You*	**Ви** *(formal)*	*You*	+
Він	*He*			
Вона	*She*	**Вони**	*They*	
Воно	*It*			

Nouns

Masculine

студе́нт	*student*
брат	*brother*
син	*son*
друг	*friend*
вчитель	*teacher*
діду́сь	*grandpa*
старі́йшина	*elder*

Feminine

вчителька	*teacher*
місіоне́рка	*missionary*
бабу́ся	*grandma*
сестра́	*sister*
ма́ма	*mother*
до́нька	*daughter*
сім'я	*family*

+

Plural

старі́йшини	*elders*
се́стри	*sisters*
ді́ти	*children*
Українці	*Ukrainian*
Америка́нці	*Americans*
дру́зі	*friends*

+

Examples:

Q. **Ви Америка́нець(ка)?**
You American?

A. **Так, я Америка́нець(ка).**
Yes, I American.

A. **Ні, я не Америка́нець(ка)..**
No, I not American.

Q. **Хто Ви?**
Who are you?

A. **Я_____.**
I am _____.

5. Asking About / Expressing a State of Being – Part 2

- Expressing a state of being using personal pronouns and long adjectives.

Вона́	**га́рна.**
She	*pretty.*

Personal Pronouns

Singular	Plural
Я *I*	**Ми** *We*
Ти *You* *(informal)*	**Ви** *You* *(formal)*
Він *He* **Вона** *She* **Воно** *It*	**Вони** *They*

+

Long Adjectives

	m	f	pl	
щаслив-	**ий**	**а**	**і**	*happy*
сумн-	**ий**	**а**	**і**	*sad*
до́бр-	**ий**	**а**	**і**	*good*
пога́н-	**ий**	**а**	**і**	*bad*
велик-	**ий**	**а**	**і**	*big*
мале́ньк-	**ий**	**а**	**і**	*small*
стар-	**ий**	**а**	**і**	*old*
молод-	**ий**	**а**	**і**	*young*
га́рн-	**ий**	**а**	**і**	*beautiful*
висо́к-	**ий**	**а**	**і**	*tall*
низьк-	**ий**	**а**	**і**	*short*
бага́т-	**ий**	**а**	**і**	*rich*
бі́дн-	**ий**	**а**	**і**	*poor*
здоро́в-	**ий**	**а**	**і**	*healthy*
хво́р-	**ий**	**а**	**і**	*sick*

Examples:

Q. **Вона́ га́рна?**
She pretty?
A. **Так, вона́ га́рна.**
Yes, she pretty.
A. **Ні, вона́ нега́рна.**
No, she not pretty.

Q. **Він щасливий?**
He happy?
A. **Так, він щасливий.**
Yes, he happy.
A. **Ні, він нещасливий.**
No, he not happy.

6. Asking about/Describing State of Being – Part 3

- Expressing a state of being using pronouns and conjugating verbs.

Яка́		**вона́?**	**Вона́**	**(не)**	**висо́ка.**
What	*is*	*she like?*	*She*	*not*	*tall.*

(A)

Singular	Plural
Який/ Яка́	**Які́**
Який/ Яка́	**Які́**
Який/ Яка́/ Яке́	**Які́**

+

(B)

Singular	Plural
Я *I*	**Ми** *We*
Ти *You*	**Ви** *You*
Він/Вона /Воно *He/She/It*	**Вони** *They*

?

A + B
To form a question…

… B + C
To form the answer.

(B)

Singular	Plural
Я *I*	**Ми** *We*
Ти *You*	**Ви** *You*
Він/Вона /Воно *He/She/It*	**Вони** *They*

+

(C)
Adjectives

Ukrainian words here

tall
short
kind
unkind
American
Ukrainian
Russian
happy
depressed
old
young

Examples:

Q. **Яка́ вона́?**
What is she like?
A. **Вона́ висо́ка.**
She tall.
A. **Вона́ невисо́ка.**
She not tall.

Q. **Які́ вони?**
What are they like?
A. **Вони до́брі.**
They kind.
A. **Вони недо́брі.**
They not kind.

7. Asking about/Describing Objects

(*See p.2-3, 13 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".*)

Examples:

Q.	**Що це?** *What this?*	Q.	**Що це?** *What this?*
A.	**Це стіле́ць.** *This chair.*	A.	**Це книга.** *This book.*
A.	**Це не стіле́ць.** *This not chair.*	A.	**Це не книга.** *This not book.*

Що це? *What this?*	Masculine **-consonant** *or* **-ь**	Feminine **-а, -я** *or* **-consonant**	Neuter **-о, -е** *or* **-я**		Plural **-и, –і** *or* **-ї**
	-зо́шит *notebook*	**-книга** *book*	**-вікно́** *window*	**+И**	**-магазини** *stores (shop)*
	-туале́т *restroom*	**-картина** *picture*	**-молоко́** *milk*	**+І**	**-вчителі́** *teachers*
	-стіл *table*	**-ру́чка** *pen*	**-сло́во** *word*	**~~А~~ ↓ И** **~~Я~~ ↓ І/ ї**	**-книги** *books*
Це. . . + *This. .*	**-храм** *temple*	**-Бі́блія** *Bible*	**-со́нце** *sun*		**-Бі́блії** *Bibles*
	-вчитель *teacher*	**-стіна́** *wall*	**-сві́тло** *light*		
	-телеві́зор *television*	**-підло́га** *floor*	**-Писа́ння** *writing*	**~~О~~ ↓ А** **~~Е~~ ↓ Я**	**-ві́кна** *windows*
	-словник *dictionary*	**-сте́ля** *ceiling*	**-пита́ння** *question*		**-моря** *seas*
				Я=Я	**-Писа́ння** *scriptures*

***** *When appropriate, practice using nominative adjectives and / or pronouns in the sentences.* *(Refer to lesson 3).*

8. Asking About / Describing People

(See pp. 2-3, 13 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".)

Examples:

Q. **Хто це?**
Who this?
A. **Це чоловік.**
This husband.
A. **Це не чоловік.**
This not husband.

Q. **Хто це?**
Who this?
A. **Це дружина.**
This wife.
A. **Це не дружина.**
This not wife.

Nouns

Хто це? *Who this?*	Masculine		Feminine		Plural
Це. . . *This. . .* +	**-чоловік** *husband* **-місіонéр** *missionary* **-старíйшина** *elder* **-бáтько** *father* **-син** *son* **-хлóпець** *boy* **-прорóк** *prophet*	+**И** +**І**	**-дружина** *wife* **-місіонéрка** *missionary* **-сестрá** *sister* **-мáти** *mother* **-донькá** *daughter* **-дівчина** *girl* **-вчителька** *teacher*	~~**А**~~ ↓ **И** ~~**Я**~~ ↓ **І**	**-онýки** *grandchildren* **-старíйшини** *elders* **-сини** *sons* **-сéстри** *sisters* **-дóньки** *daughters* **-старíйшини** *elders* **-люди** *people* **-дíти** *children*

-This is a great time to practice speaking and reading Ukrainian names. A lesson that includes reading and writing both long and short first names, patronymic names, and family names can also be a great review of the alphabet.

9. Asking About / Describing People and Objects – Part 1 (Masculine)

- *When appropriate, practice using nominative adjectives and/or pronouns in the sentences. (See lesson 3 for list of words).*

Це	**її**	**брат.**
This	*her*	*brother.*

Це *This is* **+**

Masculine Possessive Pronouns

мій	*my*	**наш**	*our*
твій	*your*	**ваш**	*your*
його	*his*		
її	*her*	**їхній**	*their*
його	*its*		

+

Masculine Nouns

чоловíк	*husband*
бáтько	*father*
стілéць	*chair*
олівéць	*pencil*
словник	*dictionary*
брат	*brother*
онýк	*grandson*
стіл	*table*
друг	*friend*
прихíд	*ward*
урóк	*lesson*

Examples:

Q. **Це ваш бáтько?**
This your father?
A. **Так, це наш бáтько.**
Yes, this our father.
A. **Ні, це не наш бáтько.**
No, this not our father.

Q. **Чий це брат?**
Whose this brother?
A. **Це її брат.**
This her brother.
A. **Ні, це не її брат.**
No, this not her brother.

10. Asking About / Describing People and Objects – Part 2 (Feminine)

- *When appropriate, practice using nominative adjectives and / or pronouns in the sentences. (See lesson 3).*

Це	**його́**	**книга.**
This	*his*	*book.*

Це *This is* **+**

Feminine Possessive Pronouns

моя	*my*	**на́ша**	*our*
твоя	*your*	**ва́ша**	*your*
його́	*his*		
її	*her*	**їхня**	*their*
його	*its*		

+

Feminine Nouns

дружина	*wife*
сестра́	*sister*
до́нька	*daughter*
книга	*book*
Бі́блія	*Bible*
картина	*picture*
су́мка	*bag*
це́рква	*church*
сім'я	*family*
Україна	*Ukraine*
ону́чка	*granddaughter*
ма́ма	*mother*
робо́та	*job*

Examples:

Q. **Це Ва́ша дружина?**
This your wife?
A. **Так, це моя дружина.**
Yes, this my wife.
A. **Ні, це не моя дружина.**
No, this not my wife.

Q. **Чия це книга?**
Whose this book?
A. **Це його́ книга.**
This his book.
A. **Ні, це не його́ книга.**
No, this not his book.

11. Asking About / Describing People and Objects – Part 3 (Neuter)

- *When appropriate, practice using nominative adjectives and / or pronouns in the sentences. (See lesson 3 for list of words and endings).*

Це	**їхнє**	**вікнó.**
This	*their*	*window.*

Це *This is* **+**

Neuter Possessive Pronouns

моє	*my*	**нáше**	*our*
твоє	*your*	**вáше**	*your*
йогó	*his*		
її	*her*	**їхнє**	*their*
йогó	*its*		

+

Neuter Nouns

вікнó	*window*
свíтло	*light*
дзéркало	*mirror*
Писáння	*writing*
плáття	*dress*
мíсто	*city*
сéрце	*heart*
благословíння	*blessing*

Examples:

Q. **Це вáше плáття?**
This your dress ?
A. **Так, це нáше плáття.**
Yes, this our dress.
A. **Ні, це не нáше плáття.**
No, this not our dress.

Q. **Чиє це вікнó?**
Whose this window?
A. **Це їхнє вікнó.**
This their window.
A. **Ні, це не їхнє вікнó.**
No, this not their window.

12. <u>Asking About / Describing People and Objects</u> – Part 4 (Plural)

		Plural Possessive Pronouns					Plural Nouns	
		мої	*my*	**на́ші**	*our*			
		твої	*your*	**ва́ші**	*your*		**ді́ти**	*children*
							до́ньки	*daughters*
Це	**+**	**його́**	*his*			**+**	**сини**	*sons*
This is							**оню́ки**	*grandchildren*
							книги	*books*
		її	*her*	**їхні**	*their*		**две́рі**	*doors*
							окуляри	*glasses*
		його́	*its*					

***When appropriate, practice using nominative adjectives and / or pronouns in the sentences*.**

<u>Examples:</u>

Q. **Це на́ші ді́ти?**
This our children?
A. **Так, це на́ші ді́ти.**
Yes, this our children.
A. **Ні, це не на́ші ді́ти.**
No, this not our children.

Q. **Чиї це окуляри?**
This whose glasses?
A. **Це мої окуляри.**
This my glasses.
A. **Ні, це не мої окуляри.**
No, this not my glasses.

13. <u>Asking About / Expressing Desire</u> –Part 1 (to love + infinitive verbs)

(See pp. 42 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".)

<u>Examples</u>:

Q. **Ви любите молитися?** *You love to pray?*	Q. **Він любить чита́ти?** *He loves to read?*
A. **Так, я люблю молитися**. *Yes, I love to pray.*	A. **Так, він любить чита́ти.** *Yes, he loves to read.*
A. **Ні, я не люблю молитися.** *No, I not love to pray.*	A. **Ні, він не любить чита́ти**. *No, he not loves to read.*

<u>Любити = *to love*</u>

*не *(not)* **Я ^ люблю** *I love*	*не *(not)* **Ми ^ любимо** *we love*
*не *(not)* **Ти ^ любиш** *you love*	*не *(not)* **Ви ^ любите** *you love*
*не *(not)* **Він ^ любить** *he loves*	
*не *(not)* **Вона́ ^ любить** *she loves*	*не *(not)* **Вони ^ люблять** *they love*
*не *(not)* **Воно́ ^ любить** *it loves*	

+

<u>Infinitive Verbs</u>

чита́ти	*to read*
молитися	*to pray*
готува́ти	*to prepare*
гра́ти	*to play*
сміятися	*to laugh*
співа́ти	*to sing*
писа́ти	*to write*
вчити	*to study*
їсти	*to eat*
працюва́ти	*to work*

* Expresses negative action

14. <u>Asking About / Expressing Desire</u> – to love + nouns

(See pp. 42, 37-38 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".)

Examples:

Q. **Ви любите Ісу́са Христа́?**
You love Jesus Christ?

A. **Так, я люблю Ісу́са Христа́.**
Yes, I love Jesus Christ.

A. **Ні, я не люблю Ісу́са Христа́.**
No, I not love Jesus Christ.

Q. **Вони люблять Євангеліє?**
They love gospel?

A. **Так, вони люблять Євангеліє.**
Yes, they love gospel.

A. **Ні, вони не люблять Євангеліє.**
No, they not love gospel.

<u>Любити = *to love*</u>

*не *(not)* **Я ^ люблю** *I love*	*не *(not)* **Ми ^ любимо** *we love*
*не *(not)* **Ти ^ любиш** *you love*	*не *(not)* **Ви ^ любите** *you love*
*не *(not)* **Він ^ любить** *he loves*	
*не *(not)* **Вона́ ^ любить** *she loves*	*не *(not)* **Вони ^ люблять** *they love*
*не *(not)* **Воно́ ^ любить** *it loves*	

+

Nouns

чолові́ка	*husband*
Ісу́са Христа́	*Jesus Christ*
Бо́га	*God*
проро́ка	*prophet*
дружину	*wife*
Книгу Мормо́на	*Book of Mormon*
сім'ю	*family*
Це́ркву	*church*
Євангеліє	*gospel*

**Expresses negative action*
***When appropriate, practice using accusative adjectives and / or pronouns in the sentences.*

15. Asking About / Expressing Possession

(*See pp. 26-29, 31-32 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".)*

Examples:

Q. **У вас є ру́чка?**
At you is pen?
A. **Так, у нас є ру́чка.**
Yes, at us is pen.
A. **Ні, у нас нема́є ру́чки.**
No, at us no pen.

Q. **У вас є ді́ти?**
At you is children?
A. **Так, у нас є ді́ти.**
Yes, at us is children.
A. **Ні, у нас нема́є діте́й.**
No, at us no children.

Pronouns*

Singular	Plural
у ме́не *at me*	**у нас** *at us*
у те́бе *at you*	**у вас** *at you*
у нього́ *at him*	**у них** *at them*
у не́ї *at her*	
у нього́ *at it*	

+ **є** *is* **+**

Nouns

-чолові́к *husband*	**O R**	**+ *немає** *no* **-чолові́ка** *husband*
-лист *letter*		**-листа́** *letter*
-дружина *wife*		**-дружини** *wife*
-книга *book*		**-книги** *book*
-сім'я *family*		**-сім'ї** *family*
-фотогра́фія *photograph*		**-фотогра́фії** *photo*
-зу́стріч *meeting*		**-зу́стрічі** *meeting*
-пита́ння *question*		**-пита́ння** *question*
-свяще́нство *priesthood*		**-свяще́нства** *priesthood*
-бажа́ння *desire*		**-бажа́ння** *desire*
-ді́ти *children*		**-діте́й** *children*
-ону́ки *grandchildren*		**-ону́ків** *grandchildren*

****у мене** is the Ukrainian form of "I have." Note that **у мене** translates literally as "at me" followed by the nominative case of the object possessed or the genetive case if the object is not possessed – i.e. *I do NOT have a book* (see Introduction to the Cases). Most uses of "I have" in English will be translated using **у мене** in Ukrainian.

***** Notice that when expressing negative in possession you need to use **немає** before a noun or pronoun and change the ending of that noun to follow the genetive case or use the appropriate genetive pronoun.

16. Asking About / Expressing Ability*

(See pp. 41-42, 55, 71 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".)

Що Ви мóжете робити?
What you can do?

Examples:

Q. **Чи ти мóжеш говорити?**
Can you speak?

A. **Так, я мóжу говорити.**
Yes,I can speak.

A. **Ні, я не мóжу говорити.**
No,I not can speak.

Q. **Чи вонá мóже співáти?**
Can she sing?

A. **Так, вонá мóже співáти.**
Yes,she can sing.

A. **Ні, вонá не мóже співáти.**
No,she not can sing.

могти = *to be able*

не *(not)* **Я ^ мóжу *I can*	**не *(not)* **Ми ^ мóжемо** *we can*
не *(not)* **Ти ^ мóжеш *you can*	**не *(not)* **Ви ^ мóжете** *you can*
не *(not)* **Він ^ мóже *he can* **не *(not)* **Вона ^ мóже** *she can* **не *(not)* **Воно ^ мóже** *it can*	**не *(not)* **Вони ^ мóжуть** *they can*

+

Infinitive Verbs

говорити	*to speak*
свíдчити	*to testify*
дізнáтись	*to find out*
купувáти	*to buy*
знахóдити	*to find*
читáти	*to read*
вчити	*to learn*
робити	*to do*
грáти	*to play*
допомагáти	*to help*
бáчити	*to see*
співáти	*to sing*
молитись	*to pray*
знáти	*to know*
розумíти	*to understand*

* It is necessary to distinguish between **могти** (to be able to) and **уміти** (to know how to). **Уміти** is conjugated according to the rules found on page 27.

** **НЕ** expresses inability to do something (negative)

17. <u>Asking About / Expressing Desire</u> –Part 2 (To want + infinitive verbs)

(See pp. 41-42, 55, 71 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".)

<u>Що Ви хóчете робити?</u>

What you want to do?

<u>Examples</u>:

Q. **Ви хóчете їсти?**
You want to eat?
A. **Так, я хóчу їсти.**
Yes, I want to eat.
A. **Ні, я не хóчу їсти.**
No, I not want to eat.

Q. **Вони хóчуть спáти?**
They want to sleep?
A. **Так, вони хóчуть спáти.**
Yes, they want to sleep.
A. **Ні, вони не хóчуть спáти.**
No, they not want to sleep.

<u>хотíти = *to want*</u>

*не *(not)* **Я ^ хóчу** *I want*	*не *(not)* **Ми ^ хóчемо** *We want*
*не *(not)* **Ти ^ хóчеш** *You want*	*не *(not)* **Ви ^ хóчете** *You want*
*не *(not)* **Він ^ хóче** *he wants* *не *(not)* **Вона ^ хóче** *she wants* *не *(not)* **Воно ^ хóче** *it wants*	* не *(not)* **Вони ^ хóчуть** *they want*

+

<u>Infinitive Verbs</u>

їсти	*to eat*
навчáтися	*to study*
писáти	*to write*
читáти	*to read*
спáти	*to sleep*
працювáти	*to work*
говорити українською	*to speak Ukrainian*
говорити англíйською	*to speak English*

18. <u>Asking About / Expressing Desire</u> – to want + nouns

(See pp. 41-42, 55, 42, 37-38, 71 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".)

<u>Examples</u>:

Q. **Ти хо́чеш хліб?**
You want bread?
A. **Так, я хо́чу хліб.**
Yes, I want bread.
A. **Ні, я не хо́чу хліб.**
No, I not want bread.

Q. **Ми хо́чемо пере́рву?**
We want break?
A. **Так, ми хо́чемо пере́рву.**
Yes, we want break.
A. **Ні, ми не хо́чемо пере́рву.**
No, we not want break.

<u>хотіти = *to want*</u>

*не *(not)* **Я ^ хо́чу** *I want*	*не *(not)* **Ми ^ хо́чемо** *we want*
*не *(not)* **Ти ^ хо́чеш** *you want*	*не *(not)* **Ви ^ хо́чете** *you want*
*не *(not)* **Він ^ хо́че** *he wants*	
*не *(not)* **Вона ^ хо́че** *she wants*	*не *(not)* **Вони ^ хо́чуть** *they want*
*не *(not)* **Воно ^ хо́че** *it wants*	

+

<u>Nouns</u>

хлі<u>б</u>	*bread*
бутербро́<u>д</u>	*sandwich*
си<u>р</u>	*cheese*
книг<u>у</u>	*book*
серве́тк<u>у</u>	*napkin*
ру́чк<u>у</u>	*pen*
молок<u>о́</u>	*milk*
яблук<u>о</u>	*apple*
м'ясо	*meat*
бана́н<u>и</u>	*bananas*

* *Expresses negative action*

19. <u>Asking About / Expressing Needs**</u>– need + verbs

(See pp. 53-54 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".)

<u>Examples</u>:

Q. **Вам тре́ба їсти?**
To you need to eat?
A. **Так, нам тре́ба їсти.**
Yes, to us need to eat.
A. **Ні, нам не тре́ба їсти**
No, to us not need to eat.

Q. **Йому́ тре́ба чита́ти?**
To him need to read?
A. **Так, йому́ тре́ба чита́ти.**
Yes, to him need to read.
A. **Ні, йому́ не тре́ба чита́ти.**
No, to him not need to read.

Singular	Plural
*не *(not)* **Мені ^ тре́ба** *to me need*	*не *(not)* **Нам ^ тре́ба** *to us need*
*не *(not)* **Тобі ^ тре́ба** *to you need*	*не *(not)* **Вам ^ тре́ба** *to you need*
*не *(not)* **Йому́ ^ тре́ба** *to him needs*	
*не *(not)* **Їй ^ тре́ба** *to her needs*	*не *(not)* **Їм ^ тре́ба** *to them need*
*не *(not)* **Йому́ ^ тре́ба** *to it needs*	

+

Verbs	
їсти	*to eat*
вчити	*to study*
писа́ти	*to write*
чита́ти	*to read*
спа́ти	*to sleep*
обіцяти	*to promise*
ба́чити	*to see*
говорити	*to speak*
працюва́ти	*to work*
молитися	*to pray*
зна́ти	*to know*
ду́мати	*to think*
дякувати	*to thank*
просити	*to ask*
дзвонити	*to call*
зустрі́тися	*to meet*

**Expresses negative action (not)*
*** **Треба** is used with infinitives only*

20. Asking About / Expressing Necessity, Urgency – must + verbs

(See pp. 45 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".)

Examples:

Q. **Ви повинні працюва́ти?**
You must to work?
A. **Так, я повинен працюва́ти .**
Yes, I must to work.
A. **Ні, я не повинен (повинна) працюва́ти.**
No, I not must to work.

Q. **Ми повинні почина́ти ?**
We must to start?
A. **Так, ми повинні почина́ти .**
Yes, we must to start.
A. **Ні, ми не повинні почина́ти.**
No, we not must to start.

Singular	Plural
*не *(not)* **Я ^ повинен** (m) *I must* *не *(not)* **Я ^ повинна** (f) *I must*	*не *(not)* **Ми ^ повинні** *we must*
*не *(not)* **Ти ^ повинен** (m) *you must* *не *(not)* **Ти ^ повинна** (f) *you must*	*не *(not)* **Ви ^ повинні** *you must*
*не *(not)* **Він ^ повинен** (m) *he must* *не *(not)* **Вона ^ повинна** (f) *she must* *не *(not)* **Воно ^ повинно** (n) *it must*	*не *(not)* **Вони ^ повинні** *they must*

* Expresses negative action *(not)*

+

Verbs	
їсти	*to eat*
вчити	*to study*
писа́ти	*to write*
чита́ти	*to read*
спа́ти	*to sleep*
обіцяти	*to promise*
ба́чити	*to see*
говорити	*to speak*
працюва́ти	*to work*
молитися	*to pray*
зна́ти	*to know*
ду́мати	*to think*
дякувати	*to thank*
просити	*to ask*
дзвонити	*to call*
зустрі́тися	*to meet*

21. Asking About / Expressing Motion on Feet

See pp. 144-145, 149-150 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".

Examples:

Q. **Ви іде́те в магазин?**
You go to store?
A. **Так, я іду́ в магазин.**
Yes, I go to store.
A. **Ні, я не іду́ в магазин.**
No, I not go to store.

Q. **Куди вони іду́ть?**
To where they go?
A. **Вони іду́ть на робо́ту.**
They go to work.
A. **Вони не іду́ть на робо́ту.**
They not go to work.

іти = to go (by foot)

		Куди? *To where?*			Куди? *On where?*
*не *(not)* **Я ^ іду́** *I am going*	*не *(not)* **Ми ^ іде́м** *we are going*	**+** В *to*	-кла**с** *class* -пар**к** *park* -магази**н** *store* -кімна́т**у** *room* -шко́л**у** *school* -це́ркв**у** *church*	**OR**	**+** НА *on* -вокза́**л** *station* -база́**р** *open market* -робо́т**у** *work* -зу́стрі**ч** *meeting* -ву́лиц**ю** *street* -збо́р**и** *meeting*
*не *(not)* **Ти ^ іде́ш** *you are going*	*не *(not)* **Ви ^ іде́те** *you are going*				
*не *(not)* **Він ^ іде́** *he is going* *не *(not)* **Вона́ ^ іде́** *she is going* *не *(not)* **Воно́ ^ іде́** *it is going*	*не *(not)* **Вони ^ іду́ть** *they are going*				

*НЕ expresses negative action
** *When appropriate, practice using accusative adjectives and/or pronouns.*

22. Asking About / Expressing Motion by Vehicle

See pp. 147-148, 149-150 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".

Examples:

Q. **Ви їдете на да́чу?**
You go to summer home?
A. **Так, я їду на да́чу.**
Yes, I go to summer home.
A. **Ні, я не їду на да́чу.**
No, I not go to summer home.

Q. **Куди він їде?**
To where he go?
A. **Він їде в аеропо́рт.**
He goes to airport.
A. **Він не їде в аеропо́рт.**
He not go to airport.

їхати = to go (by vehicle)

			Куди? *To where?*			Куди? *On where?*
*не *(not)* **Я ^ їду** *I am going*	*не *(not)* **Ми ^ їдемо** *we are going*	**+**В *to*	-аеропо́р**т** *airport*		**OR**	**+**НА *on* -вокза́**л** *station*
*не *(not)* **Ти ^ їдеш** *you are going*	*не *(not)* **Ви ^ їдете** *you are going*		-магази**н** *store*			-база́**р** *open market*
*не *(not)* **Він ^ їде** *he is going*			-це́ркв**у** *church*			-да́ч**у** *summer home*
*не *(not)* **Вона ^ їде** *she is going*	*не *(not)* **Вони ^ їдуть** *they are going*		-країн**у** *country*			-приро́д**у** *outdoors*
*не *(not)* **Воно ^ їде** *it is going*			-Аме́рик**у** *America*			-робо́т**у** *work*
			-мі́ст**о** *city*			-збо́р**и** *meeting*

* Expresses negative action
** *When appropriate, practice using accusative adjectives and/or pronouns.*

23. <u>Asking About / Expressing Future Intention</u> – to be + infinitive verb

See pp.62 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".

<u>Examples:</u>

Q. **Що Ви бу́дете робити?**
What you will to do?
A. **Я бу́ду чека́ти.**
I will to wait.
A. **Я не бу́ду чека́ти.**
I not will to wait.

Q. **Ми бу́демо гра́ти?**
We will to play?
A. **Так, ми бу́демо гра́ти.**
Yes, we will to play.
A. **Ні, ми не бу́демо гра́ти.**
No, we not will to play.

<u>бути = *to be*</u>

*не *(not)* **Я ^ бу́ду** *I will*	*не *(not)* **Ми ^ бу́демо** *we will*
*не *(not)* **Ти ^ бу́деш** *you will*	*не (not) **Ви ^ бу́дете** *you will*
*не *(not)* **Він ^ бу́де** *he will*	
*не *(not)* **Вона ^ бу́де** *she will*	*не *(not)* **Вони ^ бу́дуть** *they will*
*не *(not)* **Воно ^ бу́де** *it will*	

+

<u>Infinitive Verbs</u>

говорити	*to speak*
купляти	*to buy*
робити	*to do*
гра́ти	*to play*
допомага́ти	*to help*
їхати	*to go*
ду́мати	*to think*
чита́ти	*to read*
зна́ти	*to know*
співа́ти	*to sing*
дзвонити	*to phone*
пам'ята́ти	*to remember*
повто́рювати	*to repeat*

* Expresses negative action

24. Asking About / Describing Actions and Events—Part 1

1st Conjugation

See pp. 41, 55-56 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".

Examples:

Q. **Чи ти чита́єш книгу?**
You read book?

A. **Так, я чита́ю книгу.**
Yes, I read book.

A. **Ні, я не чита́ю книгу.**
No, I not read book.

Q. **Чи він співа́є гімн?**
He sings hymn?

A. **Так, він співа́є гімн.**
Yes, he sings hymn

A. **Ні, він не співа́є гімн.**
No, he not sings hymn

зна́ти = *to know*

Singular			Plural		
я *(не) *I*	зна́	ю (у) *know*	**ми** *(не) *we*	зна́	ємо (емо) know
ти *(не) *you*	зна́	єш (еш) *know*	**ви** *(не) *You*	зна́	єте (ете) know
він *(не) *he*	зна́	є (е) *knows*	**вони** *(не) they	зна́	ють (уть) know
вона *(не) *she*	зна́	є (е) *knows*			
воно *(не) *it*	зна́	є (е) *knows*			

* Expresses negative action

** *When appropriate, practice using accusative adjectives and/or pronouns.*

(**Continued) Asking About /Describing Actions and Events** – Part 1
(1st Conjugation)

-ати -яти

Verbs	stem-~~ти~~		**Nouns**	
			книгу	*book*
			словник	*dictionary*
			лист	*letter*
to think	ду́ма-~~ти~~		сло́во	*word*
to know	зна́-~~ти~~		мо́ву	*language*
to say	ка**з**а-~~ти~~		Єва́нгеліє	*gospel*
to read	чита́-~~ти~~		сві́тло	*light*
to open	відкрива́-~~ти~~		бана́н	*banana*
to close	закрива́-~~ти~~		суп	*soup*
to write	пи**с**а-~~ти~~		торт	*cake*
to study	вивча́-~~ти~~	**+**endings above	і́стину	*truth*
to ask (about)	пита́-~~ти~~		ві́дповідь	*answer*
to remember	пам'ята́-~~ти~~		открове́ння	*revelation*
to look for	шука́-~~ти~~		проду́кти	*groceries*
to offend	обража́-~~ти~~		їжу	*food*
to sing	співа́-~~ти~~		вірш	*verse*
to buy	купля-~~ти~~		уривок	*passage*
to understand	розумі́-~~ти~~		две́рі	*door*
			вікно́	*window*
			гімн	*hymn*
			пі́сню	*song*

* 1. If stem of the verb ends with **З** it will change to **Ж** in all forms of conjugations.

2. If stem of the verb ends with **С** it will change to **Ш** in all forms of conjugations

25. <u>Asking About / Describing Actions and Events</u> – Part 2

2nd Conjugation Verbs

See pp. 41, 77 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".

<u>Examples:</u>

Q. **Чи ви любите сім'ю?**
You love family?

A. **Так, я люблю сім'ю.**
Yes, I love family.

A. **Ні, я не люблю сім'ю.**
No I not love family.

Q. **Чи вона́ ба́чить дру́га?**
She sees friend?

A. **Так, вона́ ба́чить дру́га.**
Yes, she sees friend.

A. **Ні, вона́ не ба́чить дру́га.**
No, she not sees friend.

говорити = *to speak*

Singular			**Plural**		
я *(не) *I*	говор	ю (у) *speak*	**ми** *(не) *we*	гово́р	имо *speak*
ти *(не) *you*	гово́р	иш *speak*	**ви** *(не) *you*	гово́р	ите *speak*
він *(не) *he*	гово́р	ить *speaks*	**вони** *(не) *they*	гово́р	ять (ать) *speak*
вона *(не) *she*	гово́р	ить *speaks*			
воно *(не) *It*	гово́р	ить *speaks*			

*Expresses negative action.

** *When appropriate, practice using accusative adjectives and/or pronouns.*

(Continued) Asking About/ Describing Actions and Events - Parts 2 –
2nd Conjugation

-ИТИ

Verb	**stem- ~~ити~~**		**Nouns**	
to speak	говор-~~ити~~		добро́	*good*
to love	лю**б**-~~ити~~		зло	*evil*
to do	ро**б**-~~ити~~		дру́га	*friend*
to put/ set	ста́**в**-~~ити~~		сім’ю	*family*
to see	ба́ч-~~ити~~	+ endings above	книгу	*book*
to teach, to study	вч-~~ити~~		тарі́лку	*plate*
to wear	но**с**-~~ити~~		Бо́га	*God*
to ask (someone)	про**с**-~~ити~~		напа́рника	*companion*
			студе́нта	*student*
			їжу	*food*
			вече́рю	*dinner*
			фільм	*film*
			по́другу	*girlfriend*
			людину	*person*
			сло́во	*word*
			пла́ття	*dress*

Important:

1. If a stem verb ends with Б П В М Ф, in order to cojugate that verb properly we must add Л after the stem in the 1st person singular and 3rd person plural.

Робити – Я роб**л**ю – Вони ро́б**л**ять

2. If a stem of a verb ends with С, we will have to change it to Ш only in 1st person singular.

Носити—Я но**ш**у – Вони но́**с**ять

26. Narrating Simple Experiences / Stories in the Past

See pp. 15-16 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".

Examples:

Q. **Ви чита́ли книгу?**
You read book?
A. **Так, я чита́в (ла) книгу.**
Yes, I read book.
A. **Ні, я не чита́в (ла) книгу.**
No, I not read book

Q. **Що Ви писа́ли?**
What you wrote?
Я писа́в (m) лист.
A. *I wrote letter.*
Я писа́ла (f) слова.
A. *I wrote words.*

читати=to read

He **Він** *(не)	чита́	~~ти~~	в	*read(m)*
She **Вона** *(не)	чита́	~~ти~~	ла	*read(f)*
It **Воно** *(не)	чита́	~~ти~~	ло	*read(n)*
They **Вони** *(не)	чита́	~~ти~~	ли	*read(pl)*

Verbs

	stem- ~~ти~~			**Nouns**	
to do	роби-~~ти~~			словник	*dictionary*
to know	зна́-~~ти~~			лист	*letter*
to receive	отримува-~~ти~~			бана́н	*banana*
to buy	купля-~~ти~~			суп	*soup*
to understand	розумі́-~~ти~~			торт	*cake*
to open	відкрива́-~~ти~~			вірш	*verse*
to close	закрива́-~~ти~~			уривок	*passage*
to sing	співа́-~~ти~~			гімн	*hymn*
to write	писа́-~~ти~~	+	+	Дух	*Spirit*
to study	вивча́-~~ти~~	above endings		мо́ву	*language*
to see	ба́чи-~~ти~~			і́стину	*truth*
to love	люби-~~ти~~			їжу	*food*
to drink	пи-~~ти~~			во́ду	*water*
to remember	пам'ята́-~~ти~~			вікно́	*window*
to prepare	готува́-~~ти~~			сло́во	*word*
to tell	розка́зува-~~ти~~			Єва́нгеліє	*Gospel*
				сві́тло	*light*
				проду́кти	*groceries*
				две́рі	*door*

*** When appropriate, practice using accusative adjectives and/or pronouns.*

27. <u>Asking About / Describing Actions and Events</u> – Part 3 –

Indirect Object (Pronouns)

See pp. 49-52, 56 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".

Examples:

Q. **Ви кому́ да́ли книгу?**
You to whom gave book?
A. **Я йому́ дав (ла) книгу.**
I to him gave book.
A. **Я йому́ не дав (ла) книгу.**
I to him not gave book.

Q. **Вона́ їм да́ла хліб?**
She to them gave bread?
A. **Так, вона́ їм да́ла хліб.**
Yes, she to them gave bread.
A. **Ні, вона́ їм не да́ла хліб.**
No, she to them not gave bread.

робити що? *to do what?*		+	кому́? *to whom?*		+	що? *what?*	
да́ти	*to give*		мені́ *to me*	нам *to us*		книгу	*book*
посла́ти	*to send*					лист	*letter*
залишити	*to leave*					подару́нок	*gift*
						пора́ду	*advice*
						повідо́млення	*message*
говорити	*to tell*		тобі́ *to you*	вам *to you*		*No object required*	
служити	*to serve*						
допомага́ти	*to help*						
дзвонити	*to phone*		йому́ *to him* ій *to her* йому́ *to it*	їм *to them*			

OR

+	-чолові́к**у** *to man(husband)* -Бо́г**у** *to God* -Ісу́с**у** Христ**у́** *to Jesus Christ*	-дружин**і** *to wife* -до́ньц**і** *to daughter* -ма́м**і** *to mother*

-місіонéр**ам** *to missionaries* -слухач**áм** *to investigators*	-жінк**áм** *to wives* -дóньк**ам** *to daughters*

28. Asking About / Describing Actions and Events with Others

See pp. 80-83, 176-177 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".

Examples:

Q. **З ким Ви чита́єте?**
With whom do you read?
A. **Я чита́ю з ним.**
I read with him.
A. **Я чита́ю не з ним.**
I read not with him.

Q. **Ти пишеш ру́чкою?**
You write by the means of pen?
A. **Так, я пишу́ ру́чкою.**
Yes, I write by the means of pen.
A. **Ні, я не пишу́ ру́чкою.**
No, I not write by the means of pen.

робити що?
to do what?

з ким?
with whom?

Verbs			**Pronouns**			**Nouns**
			зі мно́ю *with me*	з на́ми *with us*		-з бра́т**ом** *with brother*
говорити	*to speak*					-з місіоне́р**ом** *with missionary*
служити	*to serve*		з тобо́ю *with you*	з ва́ми *with you*		-з Бо́г**ом** with God
чита́ти	*to read*					
іти	*to go by foot*					
їхати	*to go by vehicle*	+			**OR**	-з ма́м**ою** *with mother*
сиді́ти	*to sit*					-з сестр**о́ю** *with* sister
жити	*to live*					
молитись	*to pray*		з ним *with him*			-з дружин**ою** *with wife*
зустрі́тися	*to meet*					
			з не́ю *with her*	з ними *with them*		-зі старі́йшин**ами** *with elders*
			з ним *with it*			-із слухач**а́ми** *with investigators*
						-з батьк**а́ми** *with parents*

NOTE:

Чим?
by the means of what?

писа́ти їсти	+	ло́жкою	*spoon*
		ру́чкою	*pen*
		олівце́м	*pencil*
		виде́лкою	*fork*

** *When appropriate, practice using instrumental adjectives and/or pronouns.*

29. Asking About / Describing Actions and Events about Others

See p. 94 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".

Examples:

Q. **Про ко́го Ви чита́єте?**
You read about whom?
A. **Я чита́ю про нього.**
I read about him.
A. **Я чита́ю не про нього.**
I read not about him.

Q. **Вони гово́рять про книгу?**
They speak about book?
A. **Так, вони гово́рять про книгу.**
Yes, they speak about book.
A. **Ні, вони гово́рять не про книгу.**
No, they speak not about book.

Verbs
робити що?
to do what?

говорити	*to speak*
чита́ти	*to read*
думати	*to think*
розповіда́ти	*to tell*
забува́ти	*to forget*
мрі́яти	*to dream*
пам'ята́ти	*to remember*
сві́дчити	*to testify*
зна́ти	*to know*

Про + **Pronouns**

про ко́го? *about whom?*	про що? *about what?*
про ме́не *about me*	про нас *about us*
про те́бе *about you*	про вас *about you*
про нього *about him* про не́ї *about her* про нього *about it*	про них *about them*

OR

Про + **Nouns**

про стіл про Бо́га	*about table* *about God*
про книг**у** про сестр**у́**	*about book* *about sister*
про книг**и** про проро́к**ів**	*about books* *about prophets*

** *When appropriate, practice using accusative adjectives and/or pronouns.*

30. <u>Asking / Answering Questions of Place</u> – Part 1

See pp. 11-15 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".

<u>Example:</u>

Q.

Де вони живу́ть? *Where they live?*	**Де ви навча́єтесь?** *Where you study?*
Де ви працюєте? *Where you work?*	**Де ти працюєш?** *Where you work?*
Де він навча́ється? *Where he studies?*	**Де вона́ живе́?** *Where she lives?*
Де він знахо́диться? *Where he located?*	**Де ти навча́єшся?** *Where you study?*

They live	**Вони** живу́ть
I work	**Я** працюю
He studies	**Він** вчиться
He is located	**Він** знахо́диться
We study	**Ми** вчимо́ся
You work	**Ти** працюєш
She lives	**Вона́** живе́
I study	**Я** навча́юсь

+

в *in*	будинк		у	*house*
	міст	~~о~~	і	*city*
	кімна́т	~~а~~	і	*room*
	Києв		і	*Kiev*
	Одес	~~а~~	і	*Odessa*
	Україн	~~а~~	і	*Ukraine*
	шко́л	~~а~~	і	*school*
	о́фіс		і	*office*
	університе́т		і	*university*
на *on*	за́ход		і	*west*
	пі́вдн		і	*south*
	ву́лиц	~~я~~	і	*street*

*** When appropriate, practice using locative adjectives and/or pronouns.*

31. <u>Asking / Answering Questions of Place</u> – Part 2

See pp. 11-15 in "Ukrainian for Undergraduates".

Example:

Q. **Де знахо́диться база́р?**

Where located open market?

A. **База́р знахо́диться на ву́лиці Зеле́ній.**

A. *Open market located on street Zelena.*

Він не знахо́диться там.

He not located there.

Q. **Де ти працюєш?**

Where you work?

A. **Я працюю бі́ля це́ркви.**

I work near church.

A. **Я не працюю бі́ля це́ркви.**

I not work near church.

Де?
Where?

У *in*	**недале́ко від** *not far away from*
В *in*	**з*** *from out of*
на *on*	**бі́ля** *near by*

+

		в на у	від з бі́ля	
будинк		і	у	*house*
мі́ст	~~о~~	і	а	*city*
кімна́т	~~а~~	і	и	*room*
Одес	~~а~~	і	и	*Odessa*
Україн	~~а~~	і	и	*Ukraine*
за́ход		і	у	*west*
пі́вдн		і	я	*south*
квартир	~~а~~	і	и	*apartment*
Києв		і	а	*Kyiv*

*This preposition requires question <u>ЗВІ́ДКИ?</u> *(where from?)*